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GENTILITY.

BY T. S. ARTAUR.

"Didn't I see you walking up street with a young lady, yesterday, William?" said Anna Enfield to her brother, who had but a few days before returned from New York, after an absence of some months.

"Perhaps you did; I was in company with a young lady in the afternoon," replied the brother.

"Well, who was she? I did not see you until after you had passed the store I was in, and then I could not see her face."

"It was Caroline Murry; you know her, I suppose?"

"Caroline Murry! Why, brother! what were you doing in her company?" and Anna's face expressed unfeigned astonishment.

"Why, really, you surprise me, sister! I hope there is no blemish on her character. But what is the matter? I feel concerned to know."

"There's nothing much the matter, brother; but, then, Caroline Murry is not genteel. We don't think of keeping her company."

"Indeed! and you do not associate with her because she is not genteel. Well, if I am any judge of gentility, Anna, Caroline Murry is about as genteel and lady-like as any girl I know—always excepting, of course, my own dear sister."

"Why, brother, how you talk! You don't certainly pretend to compare her with Ernestine Eberly and Zepherine Fitzwilliams, whom you have seen here several times?"

"No, I do not," replied the brother, emphatically.

"Well, they're what I call genteel; and Caroline Murry wouldn't be tolerated in the society where they visit."

"And why not, sister?"

"Hav'nt I told you? Because she is not considered genteel, that is the reason."

"But I don't understand what you consider genteel, Anna. If I know what gentility means, Caroline, as far as that is concerned, is in every way superior to Ernestine Eberly and Zepherine Fitzwilliams."

"Now, William, that is too bad! If any other man had said so to me, I would never have spoken to him again as long as I lived."

"But seriously, Anna, what do you mean by gentility?" asked the brother.

"That's a question more easily asked than answered; but you know, as well as I do, what is meant by gentility. Every body knows."

"I know what I mean by it, Anna. But it seems that we don't agree on the subject; for I call Caroline Murry genteel, and you don't: so you see that different things may be called by the same name. Now what I wish to know is, what precise meaning you attach to the word? or, why you do not think Caroline genteel?"

"Why, in the first place, she don't go into genteel company. People of the first rank won't associate with her."

Here ensued a pause, and the brother said—

"Well, why won't they associate with her, Anna? I hope she has not been guilty of improper or immoral conduct."

"O, no! nothing of that. I never heard the slightest reflection on her character," replied the sister. "But then, genteel young ladies don't work in the kitchen, like hired servants; and she does. And besides this, call on her when you will, and she is always doing something. Why, I am told that she has even been seen at the chamber windows, fronting on the public street, with her head tied up, sweeping and making the beds! And Clarissa Spiggler says that she saw her once, with the parlor windows open, sweeping and dusting like a servant! Nobody is going to associate, or be seen in the street with any one who hasn't the spirit to be above the condition of a hireling. And, besides this, whenever she is invited to balls or parties, she never would stay later than ten or eleven o'clock, which every one knows to be vulgar. Somebody had to go home with her, of course; and the choicest beau in the company was almost sure to have his good nature and his politeness taxed for this purpose. Once I heard her say, that she considered the theatre an unfit place for any young lady; she offend the whole company, and has never been invited to a party among genteel people since."

"And is that all?" said William Enfield, taking a long breath.

"Yes, and I should think that was enough, in all conscience," replied the sister.

"So should I, Anna—to make me respect her."

"Why, William!"

"Why, Anna!"

"But seriously, William, you cannot be in earnest!"

"Of course I am."

"Well, sister, I'm afraid my old fashioned notions, for such I suppose you will call them, and your new fangled notions, for such I must call them, will not chime well together. All that I have heard you allege against Caroline Murry, raises, instead of lowering her in my estimation. So far as a gentle, and truly lady-like deportment is concerned, I think her greatly superior to the two friends you have named as pinks of gentility."

Anna looked into the face of her brother for some moments, her countenance exhibiting a mingled expression of surprise and disappointment.

"But you are not going to walk with her in the street any more, I hope," she at length said.

"And why not, Anna?"

"Because, as I have said before, she is not gen—"

"Genteel you were going to say. But the allegation, you perceive, Anna, has no weight with me: I do not consider it a true one."

"Well, we won't talk any more about it just now, for it would be no use," said the sister, changing her voice and manner; "and so I will change the subject. I want you to make a call or two with me this morning."

"On whom?"

"On Miss Eberly and Miss Fitzwilliams."

"It wouldn't be right for me to do so, would it? You know I don't consider them genteel," said the brother, with affected gravity.

"O, nonsense, brother! why will you trifle so!"

"But, seriously, Anna, I do not consider that those young ladies have any strong claims to gentility; and, like you, I have no wish to associate with those who are not genteel."

"If you talk in that way, William, I shall get angry with you. I cannot hear my most intimate friends spoken of so lightly; and, at the same time, accused of a want of gentility. You must remember that you are reflecting upon your sister's associates."

"You must not, and I know you will not, get angry with me, sister, for speaking plainly; and you must do me justice to believe that in speaking as I do I am in earnest. And, you must also remember, that, in saying what you did of Caroline Murry, you spoke of one with whom your brother has associated, and with whom he is still willing to associate."

Anna looked very serious at this, nor could she frame in her own mind a reply that was satisfactory to her. At last she said—

"But seriously, brother William, won't you call on those young ladies with me?"

"Yes, on one condition."

"Well, what is that?"

"Why, on condition that you will, afterwards, call with me, and see Caroline Murry."

"I cannot do that, William," she replied, in a positive tone.

"And who not, Anna?"

"I have already told you."

"I cannot perceive the force of that reason, Anna. But, if you will not go with me, I must decline going with you. The society of Miss Murry cannot be more repulsive to you, than is that of the Misses Eberly and Fitzwilliams to me."

"You don't know what you are talking about, William."

"That is my own impression about you. But come now, sister, let us both be rational to each other. I am willing to go with you, if you will go with me."

"Yes, but William, you don't reflect, that in doing as you desire me, I shall be in danger of losing my present position in society. Caroline Murry is not esteemed genteel in the circle in which I move, and if it should be known that I visit her, I should be considered on a level with her. I would do any thing to oblige you, but, indeed, I should be risking too much here."

"You would only be breaking loose," replied the brother, "from the slavery you are now in to false notions of what is truly genteel. If any one esteems you less for being kind, attentive, and courteous to one against whom suspicion has never dared to breathe a word, and whose whole life is a bright example of the pure and high toned principles that govern her, that one is unworthy of your regard. True gentility does not exist, my sister, merely in a studied and artificial elegance of behaviour, but in inward purity and taste and a true sense of what is right, all exhibiting themselves in their natural external expression. The real lady judges of others from what they are, and neglects none but the wilfully depraved. True, there are distinctions in society, and there are lines of social demarcation—and all this is right. But we should be careful into what social sphere we are drawn, and how we suffer ourselves to be influenced by the false notions of real worth which prevail in some circles that profess a high degree of gentility. I hold that every one, no matter what may be his or her condition in life, fails to act a true part if not engaged in doing something that is useful. Let me put it to your natural good sense, which do you think the most deserving of praise, Caroline Murry, who spends her time in "doing something" useful to her whole family; or your friends the Misses Eberly and Fitzwilliams, and those constituting their particular circle, who expect service from others, but never think of rendering any, and who carry their prejudices so far as to despise those who work?"

Anna did not reply, and her brother said—

"I am in earnest, sister, when I say, that you cannot confer a greater favour upon your brother, than to go with him to see Caroline Murry. Cannot I induce you to comply with my wishes?"

"I will go," she replied to this appeal, and then buried away, evidently no little disturbed in her feelings.

In half an hour she was ready, and taking her brother's arm, was soon on the way to Miss Ernestine Eberly's residence. That young lady received them with all the graces and fashionable airs she could assume, and entertained them with the idle gossip of the day, interspersed with an occasional spice of envious and ill natured remark. Knowing that her brother was a close discriminator, and that he was by no means prepossessed in her friend's favor, Anna herself observed her more narrowly, and, as it were, with his eyes. It seemed to her that Miss Eberly never was so uninteresting, or so mal-apropos in what she said. The call on Zepherine Fitzwilliams came next in turn. Scanning her also with other eyes than her own, Anna was disappointed in her very dear friend. She looked through her, and was pained to see that there was a hollowness and want of any thing like true strength or excellence of character about her. Particularly was she displeased at a gratuitous sneer thrown out at the expense of Caroline Murry.

And now, with a reluctance which she could not overcome, Anna turned with her brother towards the residence of the young lady who had lost caste, because she had good sense and was industrious.

"I know my sister's lady-like character will prompt her to right action, in our next call," said the brother, looking into Anna's face with an encouraging smile.

She did not reply, yet she felt somehow or other pleased with the remark. A few minutes' walk brought them to the door, and they were presently ushered into a neat parlour in which was the young lady they were seeking. She sat near the window, and was sewing. She was plainly dressed in comparison with the young ladies just called upon; but in neatness, and in all that constitutes the lady in air and appearance, in every way superior.

"I believe you know my sister," said Enfield, on presenting Anna.

"We have met a few times," she replied, with a pleasant, unembarrassed smile, extending at the same time her hand.

Miss Enfield took the offered hand with less reluctance than she had imagined she could, but a few hours before. Somehow or other, Caroline seemed to be very much changed for the better in manner and appearance. And she could not help, during all the visit, drawing contrasts between her and the two friends she had just called upon; and the contrast was in no way favourable to the latter. The conversation was on topics of ordinary interest, but did not once degenerate into frivolity or sensoriousness. Good sense manifested itself in almost every sentence that Caroline uttered, and this was so apparent to Anna, that she could not help frequently suffering and involuntarily approving it.

"What a pity," Anna once or twice remarked to herself, "that she will be so singular."

The call was but a brief one. Anna parted with Caroline under a different impression of her character than she had ever before entertained. After her return with her brother, he asked her this abrupt question:

"Which of the young ladies, Anna, of the three we called upon this morning, would you prefer to call your sister?"

Anna looked up, bewildered and surprised, into the face of her brother, for a few moments, and then said:

"I don't understand you, brother William."

"Why, I asked you a very plain question. But I will make it plainer. Which one of the three young ladies we called upon this morning, would you advise me to marry?"

"Neither," replied Anna, promptly.

"That is only jumping the question," he said, smiling. "But, to corner you so that there can be no escape, I will confess that I have made up my mind to marry one of the three. Now tell me which you would rather it would be."

"Caroline Murry," said Anna, emphatically, while her cheek burned, and her eyes became slightly suffused.

William Enfield did not reply to the hoped for, though rather unexpected admission, but stooping down, he kissed her glowing cheek, and whispered in her ear,

"Then she shall be your sister, and I know you will love one another."

He said truly. In a few months he claimed Caroline Murry as his bride, and her good sense, and winning gentleness of character, influenced Anna, and effectually counteracted the false notions which were beginning to corrupt a good heart and overshadow a sound judgment. It was not long before she was sensible of the real difference which there was between the characters of her two friends, and that of her brother's wife, and also between true and false gentility. Although Caroline Murry had been proscribed by a certain circle in which false pride, instead of principle, was the governing motives, she had still been esteemed among those who knew how to look beyond the surface. As the wife of Enfield, she at once took a position in circles where those who had passed her by as unworthy would have sought in vain for admission, and in those circles she shone as a bright particular star.

From the Newbern Spectator.

CHIEF JUSTICE BERRY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE STAMP ACT RIOTERS

It is with peculiar pride that we refer to the early efforts of the citizens of our good old State against the usurpations and tyrannical acts of mother country, when we were colonists of the British Government. The great merit of our citizens, even at this day, is their modesty; and had we been possessed of that frowardness of temper and disposition which is vauntingly exhibited by some of our sister States, North Carolina would not only have outranked all her sisters, but their magnanimity would have compelled them to concede to her the foremost rank in the great contest for liberty and independence.

In 1765 the famous stamp act was passed by the British Parliament, and early in the year the British sloop of war Diligence arrived at Wilmington, in this State, with the stamp paper for the Province of North Carolina. Governor Tryon immediately issued his proclamation, on the 6th of January, commanding all those whose duty it was to distribute the stamps to apply to the commander of the sloop for them. Col. Ashe, of New Hanover county, and Col. Waddell, of Brunswick county, as soon as they heard of the arrival of the sloop of war, quickly assembled all the militia who would join them, and marched to the old town of Brunswick, opposite to which the Diligence lay, and forbid the landing of the stamps under the penalty of life. The British officer in command of the Diligence soon saw the determined character of the people with whom he had to deal, and made no attempt to land the stamps. A party was left at Brunswick to watch the movements of the Diligence, and Col. Ashe, with the rest, having taken one of the boats of the Diligence, returned to Wilmington. Their return was the occasion of great rejoicing and triumph: they placed the boat of the Diligence on a cart, having previously rigged the boat with a mast, and having hoisted to the mast head an appropriate flag, marched through the town in great triumph, all the citizens of that truly republican village joining in the procession. At night Wilmington was most brilliantly illuminated, and every little shop and outhouse sent forth its bright beams of light and joy. On the next day a large concourse of citizens, headed by Col. Ashe, repaired to the Governor's, and demanded to see one James Houston, a member of the council, and who was the Stamp Master for that section of the Province. The Governor refused the application, unless Houston was willing to grant the interview; but the crowd having threatened to fire the house and burn up the whole establishment, Houston's fears seem to have gotten the better of his sense of duty, and the Governor requested Col. Ashe to come in and have the desired conversation with Houston; whereupon, Houston being made sensible that he could not exercise the duties of his office, except at the peril of his life, accompanied the crowd to the Market place, and there, in the presence of the assembled citizens, took a solemn oath that he would not exercise the duties of his office of Stamp Master. This announciation made all Wilmington ring with joy and triumph. The successful accomplishment of her rail road, and the consequent festivities, were but a faint shadow of that outburst of feeling and rejoicing which characterized this memorable and proud event in our sister town of Wilmington. The cheers of her citizens were loud and of long continuance, and many of the old people of the Cape Fear were wont to allude to this event as forming the brightest era in the history of the Cape Fear Settlement. The proud and haughty spirit of Governor Tyron could ill brook so daring and open a defiance of the Royal authority, but his prudence taught him that with this manifestation of popular feeling, he was a caged bird, and thus he was compelled tamely to submit to what he deemed an outrage upon the rights and an insult to the dignity of his sovereign, which, under different circumstances, it would have been his delight to have resented and avenged. This display of popular indignation, Gov. Tryon soon perceived, was but the precursor of a determination to embarrass the Royal government in all its operations in the Province of North Carolina, and that his true policy was the adoption of conciliatory measures, rather than a resort to military force. With this view, at the general muster which took place in the town of Wilmington in the latter part of February, 1776, the Governor caused an ox to be barbecued, and "knocked in the heads" of several barrels of beer; but he soon found that the North Carolinians were not to be "bought out" like their ancestors, with "roast beef and beer," for no sooner were the "royal dainties" ready, than the people, smarting under his measures to impose the horrors of the stamp act upon them, threw the roasted ox into the Cape Fear, and deluged the streets of Wilmington with the beer. This open contempt of the royal condescension excited a spirit of revenge among the crew of the sloop of war Diligence, and an attack was made by them upon the citizens and militia. A pitched battle with various severe skirmishes, ensued, which lasted for several days, and Wilmington became the theatre of open and declared war: several persons were killed, and among them one of the officers of the Diligence. Royal and republican blood was mingled in the streets, and Cap Fear was aroused by this highhanded oppression of the Governor, as they deemed it, and from that hour the Ashes, Waddells, Moores, &c. swore vengeance against the royal cause: and we may further remark, that from this attempt to massacre the militia, and the citizens of Wilmington, sprang the germ of that principle which burst into life and vigour at Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, when our fathers made an open declaration of what they avowed in their hearts in the streets of Wilmington. This resistance and conduct of the citizens of Wilmington excited the indignation of Gov. Tryon beyond all bounds; he caused the person who killed the officer of the Diligence to be seized and tried for his life before Chief Justice Berry, and on the trial the jury acquitted him. This only served to exasperate and excite the Governor's feelings the more, and he openly charged Chief Justice Berry with having favoured the accused, and evinced an undue degree of partiality for him on his trial. The alarmed Chief Justice, forgetting for a time the purity of the ermine and the dignity of his station, submitted to the indignity of sending to the Governor his notes of the trial, but this did not produce the effect of silencing the Governor's denunciation of him.

It so happened that Wilmington 'having grown too warm' for the Governor, he convoked the Legislature at Edenton shortly after this event, and the Chief Justice on his arrival there, having received a summons from the Council, was induced to believe, from the previous reproof that he had received from the Governor, that it was for the purpose of suspending him. He mentioned his fears to a gentleman of the Bar at Edenton, soliciting him at the same time to go with him to the Council, but being engaged in other business which would not permit him so to do, he declined. The Chief Justice then called, as was the custom, to pay his respects to Governor Tryon, and the Governor, upon his entrance, having made him, as thought the Chief Justice, a cold and formal salutation, his fears were confirmed, and, contrary to the advice of all his friends, he refused to obey the summons of the Council,—although they only wished to consult and advise with him on the ordinary business of the Province,—retired to his own room, and discharged a loaded pistol into his mouth, but the wound failing to prove mortal, he took out his penknife, and ripping open his belly, drew out his entrails and soon after expired."

How unlike, in firmness, was this act to the conduct of Tobias Knight, a member of the Council, who, in 1719, was charged and tried before the Council, for being leagued with, and aiding and abetting, the celebrated pirate, Teache. Knight bravely and manfully confronted his accusers, and although the evidence was strongly suspicious of his guilt, yet the Council did not believe it sufficient to convict him, and he was accordingly acquitted. We believe there are now living on the Cape Fear, some of the descendants of Chief Justice Berry. No one in his time believed him in the least guilty of the charges made by the Governor against him, or in any way connected with the rioters, but he was unfortunately afflicted with a deep and morbid sensibility of feeling, and he fell a victim to it.

It is truly unfortunate for the fame and honor of our State, that so little regard and attention has been and continues to be paid to the preservation of the memorials of her greatness; for we are well assured that if, like other States, some native son had been enabled truly to write her history, she would have been found to be the most prominent State in all those great and mighty measures upon which our liberty and independence were based. The incident in relation to the Stamp Act at Wilmington, which we have just recounted, was from what we can glean from the manuscripts and documents to which we have had access, most intimately connected with some of the great leading events of our revolution, and gave an impulse to those republican measures which eventuated in our general Declaration of Independence.

The Stamp Act was passed in Parliament on the 22d day of March, 1765, and immediately thereafter the Diligence left England, for North Carolina, as above stated; there could therefore have been but a few months difference between the passage of the act and the occurrence of the brave and manly resistance which the people of Wilmington made to it, and here can be but little doubt that this was the first or among the very first open and determined efforts made in the colonies to resist its introduction.

The Diligence, after the battle at Wilmington, sailed for England, carrying no doubt the earliest intelligence of the open and avowed defiance of the colonists to the provisions of the Stamp Act; for our readers will recollect that very early in February, 1776, this affair took place at Wilmington, and the Stamp Act was repealed in Parliament on the 18th of March 1776. The battle of Wilmington, upon which so much silence has existed for so long a time, was, certainly next to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence,—of which no doubt it was the parent,—the most important event, up to that time, that had occurred in our colony. It determined and settled the political character of the whole Cape Fear country, and that being a central part of the settled territory, the contagion spread like wildfire east and west of it, and the fire which lay smothered by the dread of superior power or the reluctance to begin the contest, upon the happening of this event, suddenly burst out into a lambent flame, leaping from the vallies to the hills, until the whole Province was spread over in a blaze. Truly did Lord Clarendon say, in the spirit of prophecy, long before the passage of the Stamp Act, "the colonies were already hardened into republics," and if he had figured in the days of Lord Chatham he might with equal truth have said, that their unwise measures had plucked from the British Crown its brightest jewel.

We trust that there are to be found on the Cape Fear, gentlemen whose antiquarian research and love for the "old North State," will induce them to hunt up some of the memorials of those times, which will throw some additional light upon this transaction, for we have no doubt that among the papers to be found in some of the old families of that section of country, there are abundant materials on this subject, which will not only repay them for the time thus spent, but prove of lasting benefit and advantage to the fair fame and renown of our State.

Somnambulism Extraordinary.—A most extraordinary feat was performed last week by a gentleman of Cayuga county, (N Y.) engaged as a juror, and lodging in one of the hotels at Auburn. The jury had been engaged on a very trying case for several hours—not closing their labors till near midnight, soon after which the individual alluded to retired to rest. To make use of his own explanation since, he had not been long asleep before his mind became greatly agitated. He imagined himself attacked by a body of Indians, from whom, in attempting to flee, he jumped out of bed, and, after a few well-directed blows at the window, bounded out. The distance from the window to the ground is *twenty feet;* and a solid walk of limestone was there to receive him. His alarm still continued, and he started off to escape the imaginary foe, for some fifty rods, when he was overtaken by some gentlemen, who, lodging in the same room, had been awakened by his movements only in time to witness his exit from the window, and had proceeded with all haste for his recovery. When taken he was still asleep, and so continued till after his return to the Exchange in their care. Singular enough, a slight pain and a little blistering of his feet are the only inconvenience this notable exploits has occasioned the performer.

Dreadful Accident.—On Thursday morning, the 19th ult. a young woman named Nancy Whittam, employed in a Cloth Factory in New York, after detaching a band appertaining to the machinery, in passing under a shaft to regain her usual place, was caught by the right hand, and in the twinkling of an eye, was whirled round at the rate of 135 revolutions in a minute. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible. The sufferer was taken up in a senseless state, having received compound fractures, of the arm above and below the elbow, leg, and ancle, the bone protruding through the skin at each fracture; a large piece of flesh torn from the leg, and otherwise much bruised, her legs coming in contact with the stove pipe, side of carding machine and floor, at each revolution. That the sufferer escaped with life is truly wonderful.

Candor.—The manager of one of the theatres at Vienna yielded to the solicitation and importunity of court friends, and permitted a young lady to make her *debut* as a singer, who had the mortification to be hissed off. Not a little annoyed, the manager rushed hastily before the curtain and addressed the audience in a stentorian voice with this brief question—"Gentleman and ladies, don't you like her?" "No!" was the reply from all parts of the house. "Neither do I," added the manager; and disappeared amid the roars of laughter.

KNOWLEDGE, THE HANDMAID OF RELIGION.

We copy from Alexander's Weekly Messenger, the following interesting notice of a lecture by Professor John P. Durbin, President of Dickinson College, Pa., delivered before the Wilbur Fisk Institute.

The hall of the Franklin Institute was crowded on the evening of the 19th, to hear Mr. Durbin, who had been announced as the lecturer who should open the course to be delivered before the Wilbur Fisk Institute. The subject chose by him was "Knowledge, the handmaid of Religion," and he considered it in reference to coins, medals, and monuments—particularly, the stupendous natural monuments of a primeval world. So unexpected and novel a selection of material for such important illustrations as he proposed, struck us as singular; but we were soon deeply interested. First, in reference to a knowledge of ancient coins, he deduced a single instance of the important use which it may perform. In Genesis it is related that Jacob bought a field at the hand of the children of Hamor, Shechem's father, for one hundred lambs. Our English edition has it pieces of money, but in the original it is lambs, and is so rendered in every other translation. In the Acts of the Apostles, in allusion to this fact, it is said that Jacob paid a sum of money. This apparent contradiction, the lecturer said, had been seized upon by infidels, and christian philosophers and theologions had for years been at fault in meeting satisfactorily their objections. Now, however, the whole difficulty is solved, and solved, too, by simple reference to an ancient Phœnician coin, discovered in Palestine by Dr. Clark. On one side of this is a Phœnician inscription, and upon the other a lamb; and the inference is that such a coin went by the name of "a lamb;" and therefore it was said, in the passage named, that so many lambs were given for the field. Just so, an Englishman would say, that he paid so many sovereigns for a house. No one now would suppose that he had paid a certain number of kings or queens for the property, but that he paid coins known by the name of sovereigns, upon which were impressed the likeness of the reigning monarch. In like manner, an individual in these United States pays fifty eagles for a carriage. One utterly unacquainted with the names and denominations of the gold currency of the United States might be puzzled to understand how he paid fifty eagles; but one familiar with the whole matter will have no difficulty.

Medals came next in the lecturer's consideration of knewledge, as the handmaid of religion. Several rare and curious ones, in some of the cabinets of Europe, were referred to, particularly a very old one, evidently stamped, the lecturer thought, in commemoration of the Noachian deluge, thus coming in as collateral proof in favor of the Mosaic account of the submersion of the earth.

Monuments, of human erection, next claimed his attention, and his brief but interesting notice of these, in connection with their corroboration of some passages of Sacred Writ, which had been adduced as proving the historicals of the Word to be in some cases untrue, were received with marked attention and evident satisfaction by the audience. The researches of Wilkinson, Champolean, and others, in the valley of the Nile, have brought to light monuments, inscriptions, and historical paintings, that have astonished European scholars—inscriptions and paintings commemorating events far anterior to the time from which the records of profane historians date. In one of the monuments now explored, after its secrets have been profoundly kept for thousands of years, is to be found a painting descriptive of the whole process of wine making, from the growth and training of the vine, up to the time when its rich clusters were ready for the wine press—and still farther, vessels for the reception of wine were found in the same apartments with these paintings, and the incrustations of the liquid still apparent on them. Now the value of this discovery, the lecturer showed, was in the fact that it proved the truth of Moses' declaration in one place, that wine was made in Egypt. In opposition to this declaration, infidel writers bring forward the testimony of Herodotus and Plutarch, who both assert that the Egyptians did not cultivate the grape, nor make wine—and that the reason was, they considered wine as the blood of the gods, and therefore refused to taste it. In these relics of past ages, buried from human eyes for many thousand years, are thus found incontestible proof of the authenticity of Moses' writings.

Another alegation against the truth of the historicals of the Bible, is made from the fact that it is related in Chronicles that a certain King of Egypt, Pharaoh-necho we believe, carried away one of the Hebrew kings into captivity. No such Egyptian king is named by the oldest historians, and therefore the account is assumed, by cavillers and infidels, to be incorrect.

But in one of these recently explored monuments has been discovered a commemorative picture, on which a king, whose name is given so near to that of Pharaoh Necho as not to be misunderstood, is represented as grasping three groups of captives by the hair of the head One of these groups is seen to be of the African race; a second has the physiognomy of the Caucasian, and the faces of the third have all the peculiar and not to be mistaken lineaments of the Jewish people. But, to put the matter beyond a doubt, upon the breast of one of this last named group of captives, is a breastplate with an inscription indicating that they were from Judea. Thus confirming, beyond a doubt, the truth of the bible history, for here imposition is out of the question. Another interesting group found in one of these monuments, represents Joseph and his brethren in Egypt. The lecturer's minute description of this, made it clear that the painting was intended to tell, and did tell, graphically, the history of Joseph's reception of his brethren, when the famine drove them into Egypt to buy bread, thus corroborating the narration of the sacred text.

Geological investigations and speculations have for some years occupied much of Mr. Durbin's attention, and he has examined the subject, particularly in reference to the history of the Creation as given by Moses, and the account of the Deluge. In his mind, all idea of the discrepancy said to exist between recent geological discoveries, and the facts stated in the Bible, these investigations have removed. The question of *time*, considered with reference to the creation, he regarded as irrelevant, but the successive order as described by Moses, he pronounced as fully established by geology. The earth, he assumed, was at first entirely surrounded by water; in the process of time, the waters receded to their present boundaries, and the dry land appeared, upon which soon sprung up a luxuriant vegetation; next, the marine animals came into existence; then land animals; and lastly man was created. This was the order. The time which intervened between these successive creations may have been thousands of years. In proof of this order, it is to be found, that after the primitive rocks, in which no organic remains exist, came what are called the Transition rock. Here organic remains of plants are first seen, imbedded in limestone, slate, and sandstone,

Then came the secondary rock, in which appear the marine animals. Some of the Saurians and Ichthyosaun (lizards and fish lizards,) here found are thirty and forty feet long, and ten feet high! On the top of the secondary there is usually the chalky stratum, which forms the foundation of the Tertiary rocks, in which the remains of land animals appear. This is the invariable order, and it is remarkable that in all these strata no organic remains of man are found. Now these geological facts agree precisely, the lecturer went on to say, with the successive order of creation, as given by Moses. First, the waters were gathered together, and the dry land appeared; then "God said let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life," &c. Then "God made the beasts of the earth after his kind," &c. and last of all man was created,

The proof from natural phenomena now existing all over the surface of the globe, of the deluge, the lecturer thought fully sufficient to corroborate the Mosaic history. The immense "boulders," as they are called, or portions of rock removed from their natural positions, and carried away hundreds and thousands of miles from their true positions, were evidences not to be mistaken, and their existence, he thought, could not be accounted for on any other theory than the action of water.

We cannot, of course, in a notice like this, cover all the ground taken, nor give all the illustrative facts produced by the truly eloquent lecturer. All we expected was to give some general idea of the manner in which the subject was presented, and to gather as many interesting facts as possible from the beautiful lecture.

The lectures before the Wilbur Fisk Literary Institute have opened with a fair promise; and as the object of this organization is to make, in the language of the lecturer, "knowledge the handmaid of religion," we sincerely hope that it may prosper in an eminent degree.

From the Raleigh Register.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Temperance Convention of North Carolina was organized in the Presbyterian Church in this city, at 11 o'clock on Monday last, by the appointment of John A. Mebane, M. D. of Greensborough, as President, Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, Vice President, and Thomas J. Lemay, Jesse Brown and William W. Holden, Clerks. The certificates of one hundred and four delegates from societies in different parts of the state were received at the clerks' tables, though, on account of the indisposition of a few, there were not quite one hundred in actual attendance.

A friend has furnished us with the subjoined account of the proceedings:

To prevent disappointment in the large audience which had assembled to witness its proceedings, the business of the Convention was temporarily suspended, and an opportunity afforded of hearing addresses delivered by the Rev. John Seys, superintendent of the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the western coast of Africa—the Rev. Leroy M. Lee, a corresponding delegate from the city of Richmond, and Mr. John F. Carey, a delegate from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, who had been invited by the Raleigh City Temperance Society to attend this Convention. Mr. Seyes gave a brief but exceedingly interesting account of the commencement, progress, and triumphs of the Temperance Reform in that distant and benighted land; Mr. Leigh, of the great and good work in the metropolis of the Old Dominion, especially in reference to its success for the last six or eight months; and Mr. Carey made a plain, straightforward statement of the principles of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, promising to give an account of what these principles had effected, at another public meeting. The attention of the audience was fixed and its interest unabated to the close of these protracted services.

The Convention continued its sessions during the remainder of the day, and all of the day following, and as the result of their business transactions, formed a State Temperance Society, matured and adopted a Constitution of general principles for its government, and as a bond of union and correspondence between Auxiliary Societies throughout the state, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The following is a list of the officers elected, viz:

John Phifer, esq. of Cabarrus county, President.

Rev. Samuel Wait, President of Wake Forest College, 1st Vice President.

Bythan Bryan, esq. of Johnson, 2d V. President.

Alexander Anderson, esq. of Wilmington, 3d V. President.

Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, 4th V. President.

John A. Mebane, M. D. of Guilford, 5th V. President.

Jonathan White, of Pasquotank, 6th V. President.

Rev. Bennet T. Blake, of Wake county, Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. Drury Lacey, of Raleigh, Recording Secretary.

Jesse Brown, esq. of Raleigh, Treasurer; and

Wm. Hill, Wm. Peck, Charles Dewey, John Primrose and Thomas J. Lemay, esqrs. Executive Committee.

Various subjects which came before the Convention, were discussed with much spirit and ability, and notwithstanding the diversity of sentiment and opinion expressed among some of them, there was in no instance the least exhibition of unkind feeling, but only a vieing with each other in zeal to advance the great cause.

On Tuesday evening another public meeting was held, and the Church, though the largest in the City, was crowded at an early hour. The meeting was addressed by the venerable and eloquent Dr. Capers, of South Carolina, in the very happiest style and manner. Mr. Carey, of Baltimore, was then called out, and after a succinct recapitulation of the principles of the Washington Temperance Society, which had been more fully made known the day before, he gave a detailed account of his experience as a Drunkard for the last 12 years, and the means of his reformation. It is impossible to describe the intensity of feeling exhibited by the audience in several parts of his simple and affecting narrative. The effect upon the immense mass was sometimes overwhelming. The power which Mr. Carey exercises over an audience, does not arise from any of those qualifications so generally admired in a public speaker—such as a fine voice, a commanding person, good gesture—a smooth flow of language, a lively imagination—brilliant conception, —or any such thing. No—nobody would call him an orator in the common understanding of the term. He is a man of good sound sense and a plain English education. How then can he enchain the attention of a large intelligent audience? We answer in one breath, and that too in the language of the Scripture—"He speaks that which he knows, and testifies that which he has seen." With the most unaffected modesty—the most artless simplicity and sincerity, he tells the plain story of his life. No attempt at effect—no arts to entrap—no appeal to the sympathies—he presents an array of facts—of truth; which one would say any other man of the same intelligence and experience might do just as well, provided his heart was as deeply interested. He offered, in closing his narrative, the pledge of the Washington Society of Baltimore, to be subscribed by any persons present, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the names of 76. (an ominous number where the spirit of freedom and independence is at work) were subscribed. During this intensely interesting scene, (for there was a perfect sweep on that class of the community who had all along stood aloof from the efforts of Temperance Reform on the old system) short and stirring Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Deems, Agent of the American Bible Society, Rev. Mr. Bryant, and several others. Subscriptions (the number we have not heard) were also made to the old pledge of the Raleigh City Temperance Society.

Another meeting, for gentlemen only, was held on Wednesday night last in the Town Hall, William Hill, Esq. in the Chair. Short Addresses were made by various individuals who were called on to do so, and among them, by several of those who had joined but the night before. About fifty new subscriptions were made. A committee of five were appointed to draft a constitution on the principles of the Washington Society of Baltimore, and to report on Friday evening, when an organization of a new society in town will take place by the election of officers. This will be done in the town hall, where all are invited to attend.

When the thought was first suggested of calling this convention, in the Raleigh Temperance Society, it was done with fear and trembling. From the known apathy on the subject of temperance that existed in all this region of country, and the general state of lukewarmness, not to say coldness, that prevailed throughout the state, as far as could be ascertained, the most anxious solicitude as to the meeting, and the results of the meeting of this Convention, were entertained. And when the proposition was made in the Temperance Society of this city to invite a delegate from the Washington Society of Baltimore to be present on the occasion, the measure was acted on with hesitation and faint-heartedness. But "behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." "A little one has become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation." Anxieties have been dispelled—doubts have been scattered—hope has been inspired—feeble hands have been strengthened, and faint hearts emboldened. The hundred delegates who have dispersed to their homes, will carry along with them a spirit which prompts to redoubled efforts in their respective societies, and the temperance cause an impulse which no human power can stay. Already the wounds of many a bleeding heart have been staunched—many a bosom heavy with anguish has been lightened, and many eyes swimming in tears are gladdened. Nor shall these effects cease, till it has poured its unspeakable blessings, with its profusion of household mercies, into every habitation in our land. "Joy and gladness shall be in their dwelling, thanksgiving and the voice of melody."

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER,

Has addressed a letter to the thirteen members of the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, who are in a majority of one, and who have it in their power to defeat the election of two United States Senators for two years to come. We published in our last paper an account of the game they were playing, and the queries addressed by them to the candidates for these offices. The following is the extremely sarcastic and indignant rebuke of Mr. Foster, to the dishonorable and treasonable designs of these Loco Foco Senators.

They find when it is too late that they have waked up the wrong passenger, and for one we would cast aside the "Senatorial gown" which now hangs on their dignified shoulders, before we would endure the feelings which Mr. Foster's letter must excite in their bosoms:

Petersburg Intel.

"Nashville, Oct. 21, 1841.

Messrs. Samuel Turney, J. P. Hardwicke, and others:

Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 19th inst., propounding for my consideration sundry grave questions of public policy, and requiring me to enlighten your minds by a "full and satisfactory" reply, or in the opposite alternative, leaving me to anticipate the indefinite postponement of an election which involves the sacred rights of the people of Tennessee in the principal counsels of the nation, and is imperatively enjoined by the letter of the Constitution.

I may lament, gentlemen, but I fear I cannot relieve the anxieties which *seem* to embarrass your movements and threaten to disappoint the public expectation, by retarding the execution of a great and important duty. To promise otherwise, would be to speak against "the lights before me," and to labor against hope itself. For years past, it has been my lot to struggle in a warfare where, as the country will bear me witness, I scorned alike to stoop to concealment or beg for quarters. During that eventful conflict, in the length and fervency of the repeated interviews I had the honor of holding with *some* of you, and in the frequent opportunities you all had of reading and hearing my sentiments, I endeavored to proclaim my opinions and declare my political associations. If, after all this, we do not yet sufficien ly understand each other, it must certainly be the result of *incorrigible dullness somewhere*; and as I make it a point never to be outdone in manners, I must, I suppose, as a matter of politeness, take the fault to myself, and secure you against an imputation which would wound the pride of your constituents and derogate from the *dignity of the Senatorial gown*. But excuse me now, gentlemen, if you please. Fruitless labor is apt to discourage further toils, no matter where the difficulty lies, and I feel myself compelled, in all due humility, to decline the explanations I have hitherto failed to impress upon your intellects. Nevertheless, by your leave, gentlemen, I may tender my profound acknowledgments for the *disinterested* candor which dictated your communication, and in behalf of my own imbecility, implore that charity I would be the last man to impeach or assail.

A word or two more, gentlemen, in all good soberness, shall close what I have to say on the present occasion. They are called for by considerations altogether foreign to my political creed, whatever it may be, and cannot be omitted by any one who feels that office can never be honorably held unless it is honorably sought for and honorably obtained.

Considering that we are uncompromising political adversaries—for such to me you will admit, are the whole *thirteen* of the self-constituted and august inquest I am now addressing—you have decently vested but hardly excused an extraordinary liberty by the elevated position you have been pleased to assign me. It remains to be seen whether I stand *alone* before a *patriotic* inquisition, or who it is, friend or foe, that shares with me the honors of your scrutiny. You doubtless know of some who have placed themselves *stealthily*, if not publicly, in the category you have imposed upon me, and as I am bound to believe that you are "all—all honorable men," I trust you will not have failed to visit these with similar searchings. Although some of them may be at the bottom—the very bottom of your counsels—the sacred office you have *honorably* and voluntarily assumed, will not excuse the least partiality. They should be held *on high* as I am, so that a just and equal exposure may *warn* the public of their men, and enable mid day ambition to scan by times, the steel it has to encounter.

Whether or no I shall be a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, now at the disposal of the Legislature of Tennessee, may depend upon more uncertainties than the contingency of life itself. I will, on this score at least, endeavor to measure my ambition by the desires of those whose political fortunes—good or bad—suit me infinitely better than yours: and whilst I am free to admit that a majority of those friends may command my name, I can declare in equal frankness, that poor and humble as I am, my enemies possess neither power to deter, nor wealth nor honors enough to purchase me. The closeness and the fierceness of the contest may warm my courage and stimulate my exertions, but the pride of success shall never. I assure you, tempt me to violate my sentiments of propriety.

I assert no uncommon sagacity, when I profess to understand the promises, the obligations, and the political attitude of every individual member composing the honorable body with whom you are acting. A similar knowledge—less acceptable to your taste however than mine—excited, no doubt, the solicitude which led you into this extraordinary correspondence. Without intending to rebuke that solicitude, or without designing *now* to charge any one of you, or any particular member of your political family with unworthy attempts upon the unsuspecting integrity of your brethren of an opposite faith, I seize the occasion to declare, solemnly and publicly, that I would not ply the fidelity of the humblest among all the representatives of the people, though my election might hang on a vote, and I could successfully accomplish the foul seduction. I hope, Gentlemen, it may be in your power—all of you—to say as much in equal and unfeigned sincerity.

It is true, Gentlemen, as you assert, that you constitute a majority "in the Senate of the General Assembly of Tennessee," and consequently hold the power for two years to come, to enforce the significant threat which points the last paragraph of your letter. It is equally true, that some people have prophesied the execution of that threat, but I have not been of the number, and am still slow to believe in any such purpose. The force of the threat does not therefore annoy me, nor would its unwise fulfilment injure me more than it would yourselves, and every other good citizen in the country. The chief blessings that flow from this happy government, belong, without distinction, to all men of every party, and their loss—if the fated hour ever comes—must of course be a common calamity.

As their existence was co eval, so their duration can only be co-existent with our constitution, and that cannot long survive unless the sacred injunctions of that ever glorious instrument are cherished and obeyed by men of every political faith. In the midst of party in its most malignant forms, I have never despaired of that Constitution. Nay, more, Gentlemen: though the fiery demon of faction should break for a season the chains where with reason in its most forgetful moments has hitherto bound her down, and stalk abroad through the land scattering anarchy, discord, and wanton mischief, I should not then altogether despair.

As a nation we are yet too young, and as a people too virtuous to disregard the precepts of our forefathers, and blindly and forever cast away that rich legacy—the price of so much blood and suffering—wherewith they endowed us. The constitution of which I am speaking, commands you to elect two Senators to represent and protect the interest of the nation and your immediate constituents in an approaching Congress. At all events, it imposes upon you the obligation of faithfully attempting a selection; and ardent and determined as some of you may be in an honest desire to advance some particular friend at the expense even of an indefinite postponement of the whole question, there must certainly yet be found of your number one man, who, nobly looking beyond party to his country and the Constitution, will change that lean majority of which you have imprudently and incautiously boasted.

If any of you, gentlemen, are disposed to complain of the channel through which these respects will first meet your eyes, you will find my apology in the Union of yesterday. Your letter, I own—with many thanks for the act of special condescension—was delivered to me in studied and decent form by three of its most distinguished signers; but I had scarcely time, from other indispensable vocations, to pass a hurried glance over its pages—certainly no sufficient opportunity to consider the *art* or the just merits of such an important communication, before I found its contents copied into the columns of a newspaper. By addressing you thus through the intervention of the press, I not only avail myself of the earliest possible publicity, but I have the honor to imitate and rival a high example.

I am, gentlemen, with all due consideration, your obedient servant,

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER

There was a riot at New Haven Saturday, between the fire companies and the students of old Yale. The companies were paraded to try their apparatus and laid a line of hose across the college green, in order to experiment in throwing water over a church which the students vetoed and forced the firemen to remove. Sunday night some students in disguise destroyed a beautiful engine and 200 feet of hose. The Faculty came promptly forward, offered to repair all damages, and expressed much mortification at the proceedings of the students. *Pet. Intel.*

More Lynching Horrors.—We have heard the particulars of a most barbarous and diabolical Lynching outrage, lately committed on the big Black Island near Grand Gulf, by a band of outlaws. Many poor ignorant wood cutters were most inhumanly whipped, and a Mr. Kirkwood basely murdered by the Lynchers. They blindfolded him, pinioned him, took him to the river bank, and after getting him in a boat plunged a bowie knife through his heart, and threw him into the river. The body of Kirkwood has since been found, and we learn from the last Grand Gulf Advertiser, that an inquest has been held over it. From private sources we learn that the parties concerned in these disgraceful outrages are known in Grand Gulf, and that some of the leading lynchers have fled. *Alex. Gaz.*

A Spirited Grand Jury.—On Saturday last, the Grand Jury inquiring for the Court of General Sessions, made their presentment, but the Court, taking some exceptions to it, they retired to reconsider it. On Monday, they again submitted it to the Court, but not materially altered from its original character. Judge Barton made the same objections to it that he had before, and ordered it to be filed, but not to be published until he should be able to write out the objections of the Court. The presentment reproves the indifference of the administration of the law to notorious offenders, and the loose and careless manner in which bail is taken for persons guilty of the most flagrant outrages upon society. It also intimates that the officers of the public are cognizant to a great deal of villainy, and wink at the efforts and means employed by the perpetrators to escape punishment. *Phil. Sat. Courier.*

Singular Occurrence.—In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, John Maxwell was called up to be sentenced for the larceny of a promissory note of $60. Judge Barton told him, the return of said note would be taken into consideration by the Court in the sentence. Maxwell replied that his counsel, M'Laughlin, had it. —M'Laughlin was sent for, but refused to give it up, as he had a lien upon it. The Judge told him that if it was not returned, the prisoner would receive a sentence of 3 years' imprisonment—whereas, if returned, he would get but six months. M'Laughlin said he did care—he would hold on to the note. Whereupon, the Judge required him to give bail in $500, to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, and ordered a rule to be served on him, to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of the profession he had disgraced. *Ibid.*

The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday week says: "By the return of Mr. Crawford and other gentlemen from the Agency of the Sioux and Foxes, on the Iowa line, we learn that the attempt of Gov. Chambers and Gov. Dorr to treat with them for their lands within Iowa territory was unsuccessful. The Indians positively refused to even entertain propositions for a sale, although they were deemed liberal. A good deal of feeling prevailed among the citizens in the vicinity, as this refusal excludes all present hopes of enlarging the territory of Iowa, and leaves the frontier exposed to annoyance from the Indians; and the Indians, in their turn, are exposed to all the corruptions and impositions of a frontier settlement. A company of dragoons was left at the Agency to preserve order and protect the Indians for a time. Their annuities for two years past, amounting to eighty two thousand dollars, were paid them."

The main building of the Jefferson College at Washington, Miss., took fire on the morning of the 20th, and was consumed. About 500 volumes of the library were burnt, together with the archives of the Mississippi Territory. Loss estimated at $30,000, besides the archives, which money cannot replace.

It would appear from the Western papers, that Pork, one of the staples of that section of the United States, will be lower this season than it has been for many years. There are large quantities of the last year's stock on hand in Cincinnati, Louisville, &c., for which there is but a limited demand, and dealers will therefore not purchase new pork except at a low price, say two dollars per cwt. The Sangamo (Illinois) Journal states, that contracts have been made at Springfield for several lots of pork to be delivered the present season at two dollars per cwt. on a credit of four months.

A female slave, named Sarah, was sold at the New Orleans Exchange on the 14th ult., for *eight thousand dollars!* The purchaser was a free colored man, said to be her husband. His antagonist at the sale, a white man, bid up to $7,800.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, November 5.

Cotton,	9¼ a	
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 75 a	4 00
Leaf,	4 25 a	7 50
Wheat—Red,	1 10 a	1 15
White,	1 20 a	1 15

Fayetteville, November 3.

Flour,	5 00 a	6 25
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 00
(bushel,)	75 a	00
Cotton,	7 a	8¼
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMB'R.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
11 Thursday,	6 53	5 7	Last 5 10 58 after
12 Friday,	6 54	5 6	New 13 0 14 morn
13 Saturday,	6 55	5 6	First 21 0 55 morn
14 Sunday,	6 56	5 5	Full 28 1 22 after.
15 Monday,	6 57	5 4	
16 Tuesday,	6 58	5 3	
17 Wednesday	6 59	5 2	

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 11.

TO THE WHIGS OF ORANGE.

☞ The Whigs of Orange are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 23d inst. (the second day of the County Court,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the party, and consulting upon the best means of sustaining the great principles which have animated them, and which they consider inseparably connected with the best interests and prosperity of the country. It is expected that our two Senators will be present, and that they will address the meeting on the occasion.

It is to be a meeting of Republicans, anxious to maintain in their purity the true principles of our Republican institutions, it is therefore hoped that there will be a full attendance.

THE STANDARD, &c.

The editor of the Standard, in his paper of last week, pursues a course of *reasoning* which we do not choose to follow. "Ranting articles, full of recrimination and abuse," are not likely to be profitable, and should not, therefore, be forced upon our readers. The Standard's experience may be better than ours, and he may have formed a just estimate of his readers when he considers them as 'gulls' ready to swallow with greediness the most outrageous and gross deceptions; we say this *may* be the character of his readers, though we think we know among them some honorable exceptions. But we have a more exalted opinion of the freemen of this country, and of *our* readers in particular. We therefore endeavor to appear before them in a character always marked with soberness and truth; and when we make an assertion, we are ever ready to sustain it by adequate *proof*. Flippant remarks, full of guile and hypocritical deceit, we have always held in utter detestation, and hope the Standard speaks *feelingly* when he says "the days of foolery and humbug are gone by." We shall be glad to see that his *practice* will hereafter show that he is sincere in his *profession*.

In relation to the matter in dispute between us, the Standard appears to be very unwilling to join issue: else why does he not bring forward his statements, his proofs, his "official documents?" Is he afraid of them? And does he expect to crawl out by saying that the treasury notes of which we spake "*are not yet due?*" Does he not know that large amounts of treasury notes were issued long ago, and that portions of them are becoming due continually? Or does he expect to find a way for retreat by saying that the remarks of the Whig members quoted by us "were applicable to Mr. Granger and not to Mr. Kendall," when it is perfectly clear that they all, as well as the extract from the message of the President, had reference to the demands upon the Post-office department which *were due* when Mr. Granger first entered it? or, even if that were not so perfectly apparent, does he not know that when the report was made Mr. Granger's *first* quarter had not expired, and that therefore the demands under his administration had *not become due?*

But furthermore, if the Standard means to be honest, why is he so profoundly silent about Mr. Postmaster General Niles? Mr. Niles, the Standard very well knows, filled the office for nine months before Mr. Granger came in; and the question is, in what condition was the department when Mr. Niles left it? What its condition was when Mr. Kendall left it, we do not pretend to say; but we do say, and we say it on the authority of the President of the United States, that when Mr. Niles left the department, at the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the demands upon it, beyond the means at its command, was "not less than five hundred thousand dollars." How can the Standard talk of others being "destitute of candor," while he himself resorts to such hollow hearted and shameful evasions? We do not think that the utterance of a truth would have so fatal an effect upon the Standard editor as to "kill him corporally," but verily it does seem that he is afraid to try it.

If the Standard has any confidence in his own story, we hope he will see the necessity of producing some sort of testimony to sustain it. His *assertions*, after such twisting and turning, can be of little worth.

THE COMPLIMENT.

The Standard thinks us "a very credulous old gentleman," because we have publicly manifested some degree of gratification for a compliment paid us for our scrupulous adherence to truth, by one of the most respectable citizens of our county. But his sneer has no effect in repressing our "vanity." A consciousness of our rectitude is a coat of mail, which his attacks can never penetrate. Our complacence is sustained, too, not by now and then a warm greeting by a whole-hearted Whig, but the straight forward and consistent course which we have pursued for twenty years has extorted even from political opponents admissions quite as well calculated to "tickle our vanity," as the compliment from our Back Creek friend. If the courteous editor of the Standard desires to test the point whether his paper or ours sustains the best character for truth, we recommend him to pass *incog.* through the county of Orange. *His* vanity may then receive a check which may cause him to talk less about "gulls," and "humbugs," and "gross deceptions."

Fire at Petersburg.—We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer, that a destructive fire occurred in that town on Monday morning last.

It broke out at about one o'clock in the stables of Powell's Hotel, and in its progress destroyed the Hotel, with a great deal of valuable furniture; the Presbyterian Church, with much of the hangings and decorations; thirty-one horses belonging to the guests of the Hotel, and which could not be got out of the stable; and the kitchen and stable of Dr. Jones, together with a valuable riding horse. The two small wooden tenements, one of which was occupied as a dentist's office, by Dr. Cairns, and the other as a barber's shop, were rendered uninhabitable by the attempts made to pull them down.

The fire was arrested at the extensive establishment of Messrs. Dunn, M'Ilwaine & Brownley, which being fireproof, enabled the citizens to put an end to its progress. The loss is estimated at fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The Hotel, with some of the furniture, and the Church, were partially insured.

We learn from the Warrenton Reporter, that James H. Wellington, by profession a writing master, (the same that figured here a few weeks ago,) has been arrested in Warrenton, and taken to Virginia for trial, under a charge of Bigamy. He was married in Richmond a few months ago; and while at Warrenton with his new wife, was visited by a strange lady from Boston, who claims him as her lawful husband, by the name of Smith.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

TRIAL OF EDWARD BOLING.

Edward Boling, the story of whose villany has for some time filled the surrounding country, was tried last Friday on an indictment for Bigamy, at the Superior Court of Rockingham county, before his honor Judge Nash. The rare occurrence of the crime with which he was charged, the respectability of the parties suffering from it, and the novel character of the circumstances attending the commission of the offence, conspired to draw together an unusually large crowd of spectators. But the trial, in detail, turned out to be comparatively uninteresting. A very small portion of the train of minute but strange particulars, marking the steps of the criminal towards the accomplishment of his crime, was elicited on the examination of evidence. For the conviction of the prisoner it was only necessary to prove his identity, and that he had a wife living before and at the time of his second marriage; consequently the principal developements of the trial consisted in the proof of these barren facts. The case was submitted to the jury upon the charge of the Judge, and a verdict "Guilty" returned after an absence of a very few minutes.

As time will not now permit us to attempt a circumstantial narration of the affair, we subjoin a brief statement of the facts, as we heard them from the trial and from other sources.

Edward Boling, the son of a worthy Methodist minister of Caswell county, was married to Miss Harriet Parks, of the same county, in July, 1838. He was 19 years of age in May preceding his marriage; his wife between 16 and 17.

About the last of September or first of October, 1840, a young man of genteel appearance and pretty good address arrived in Greensborough, gave his name as Sidney T. Smith, and said he was from Perry county, Alabama. He went immediately to the office of one of our lawyers and delivered a letter which purported to be from James Smith, of Ala., the writer stating that he wished his son Sidney, the bearer, to prosecute the study of the law to a certain extent, so that he might be enabled the better to manage a large property that would eventually fall to him. The letter contained some other fatherly suggestions relative to the guidance of son Sidney, just as one would suppose an easy old planter to write.

Young Mr. Smith secured boarding in a respectable family; paid about as much attention to Coke and Blackstone as is generally looked for in a rich young hair-brained student; and commenced "cutting the grass" in prosperous fashion. In the most natural way in the world he mentioned, upon suitable occasions, the vast possessions of the venerated Mr. James Smith, of Perry county, Ala., and passed among his new acquaintances with all the ease of "heir presumptive" to an Alabama fortune.

In December he left the place on a pretended visit to certain wealthy relations in Nottoway, Virginia, and did not return until February, 1841. In the mean time a letter was received by one of his creditors from a pretended uncle of young Mr. Smith, stating that his return was prevented by the illness of his servant.

After his return from this jaunt, some time in the month of March, he received the astounding and grievous intelligence of the death of his father in the south-west. He exhibited a letter containing this information with marks of most sincere grief; tied crape around his hat; mourned as a dutiful son for the sad event that had thus early in life burdened him with the care of a fortune;—and forthwith began to "surge his credit" in the stores, tailor shops, &c.

In the mean time he had formed an acquaintance with the family of Mr. Brannock, of Guilford county, and an intimacy with his daughter, which, on her part, ripened into affection, and he asked her hand in marriage. Mr. B. prudently inquired into the character and circumstances of his proposed son-in-law; the investigation turned out satisfactory; and the marriage was consummated in May, 1841—Mr. Smith being anxious to have it over, and go with his lady out to his bereaved mother.

During the summer he concluded to settle in Caswell, N. C., having the offer of valuable tract of land from Edward Boling, and induced Mr. Brannock to assist him with his name in procuring a loan of money, until he could realize some of his Alabama fortune. The land trade continued to be canvassed until Mr. B. began to suspect that all was not right, asked an explanation of Smith, who confessed that Boling had managed to swindle him out of a large part of his money, without giving him a title to the land.—Mr. B. finally had Boling arrested at Caswell court-house, and ascertained to his astonishment and dismay that he was the same man who had married his daughter under the name of Sidney T. Smith.

The villain continued up to the time of his arrest to pass in Caswell as Edward Boling, and in Guilford as Sidney T. Smith. His last wife, the daughter of Mr. B., at one time becoming uneasy at the protracted absence of Mr. Smith, went to the house of the elder Mr. Boling, expecting to find there her husband in company with young Mr. Boling, of whom he was purchasing land. But young Mr. Boling, on seeing her carriage, was taken suddenly ill, could see no one, and passed the night in a room with his true wife—no one but himself suspecting the strange connexion existing among the company then under his father's roof.

Such are the prominent occurrences of this strange affair. We have no space for more at this time; but if not done by a more competent hand, we shall attempt a full and circumstantial detail, when we can procure the numerous letters by which the infamous deception was kept up.

Boling is now beginning to reap the bitter reward of his deception and villany. He was sentenced to be branded with the letter B on his left cheek, (which was carried into execution in presence of the Court;) to be imprisoned three years; and to receive thirty-nine lashes at three several times before the expiration of his term of imprisonment. His abode has been assigned him in Guilford jail.

We attempt to give below the substance of the Judge's remarks to the prisoner, on the occasion of pronouncing his sentence. The faults in the language are all our own;—whatever of beauty, justness or sternness of sentiment there is, are his:

There is scarcely any duty more painful ever devolved upon an individual than that which falls to the lot of a judicial officer in apportioning the punishment which the law awards to a convicted criminal. In the present case and under the present circumstances it become doubly so, on account of your youth and the atrocity of the crime of which you stand convicted. You are yet a very young man; in that period of life when we naturally look for the more ingenuous feelings and honorable sentiments of our nature to prevail: yet the evidence against you, respecting the recent nefarious transactions of your life, discloses a tissue of deception unparalleled by any case ever before known in the judiciary of North Carolina.

Every circumstance connected with your life and with your recent offence is an aggravation of your crime. Your parentage, not only highly respectable, but your father a minister of the gospel, blameless in his social relations and in his walk before the world; yourself moving in a circle far from the lowest in society; with a wife who looked to you with all a woman's confidence for love and protection; and a tender child whom it was your province to sustain and cherish and fit for an honorable station in society—you had the daring effrontery to go but a short distance into a neighboring county, pass yourself in society there under another name, persevere in your deception until you had ingratiated yourself into the good graces of an unsuspecting family, secure the affection of a young and innocent girl, and consummate a second marriage! It has been said by some writer that truth is stranger than fiction, and the case before me proves the correctness of the remark. Romances and novels furnish relations similar for marvellousness and attrocity; but such realities I have never before met with in all the observations of my life. Human villany, in the various shades in which it has been painted to our view, has hardly furnished a parallel to this.

It is my solemn conviction that you are not the only sinner—that you are not the only individual who has been engaged in this work of crime and wretchedness. It is difficult to believe that one so young is imbued with sufficient depravity of heart, connected with the possession of that calculating villany to enable him to design and carry out a plot so complicated, and so disastrous to the peace of two virtuous and extensively connected families. If you have accomplices, it is my wish and prayer that they may yet be detected and delivered over to that punishment which outraged humanity and the avenging laws demand.

How painful it is to contemplate the disgrace involved, and the peace of mind destroyed by your criminal conduct. You have inflicted wounds too deep for the hand of time to cure; caused misery which nothing but the grave can cover up, and eternity alone can obliterate. Think of the parents who gave you being;—your father an exemplary man—a religious minister. Kneeling night and morning at the family altar in prayer and praise to your common Maker, how often has he petitioned heaven, with the yearning earnestness of a father's heart, for blessings upon your head. And when he hoped and expected, as he had a right to do, that you would be a solace and a stay to his declining years, and smooth with the gentle hand of duty and affection his passage to the tomb,—your conduct pierces his bosom with the most poignant grief, will embitter the few remaining years of his existence, and bring down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Think of that mother who nursed you upon her lap, who sustained you at her breast, and watched over the weakness and waywardness of your infancy with an anxiety felt only in the maternal breast. Call to mind the situation of her who should be your bosom friend, the wife of your youth, whose confidence you have so basely abused,—and your child who will inherit any thing but honor from its father. Neither are these all the individuals who feel the ceaseless pangs entailed by your crime. The more painful, because not to be mitigated or repaired, are the outraged feelings of the family of Mr. Brannock. A blooming young girl has been sacrificed by your calculating villany; her hopes in life—those hopes so delicately yet so fondly cherished by a female—cut off forever; though still pure in mind, her prospects are blighted irretrievably. And this vast concourse of people, drawn together by the story of your crime, who have listened to the disclosures made during the investigation of your case, stand aghast to think that their own families—their own daughters and sisters—are liable to be ruined in the same way.

Until the year 1829 the crime of which you stand convicted was punished with death. It was ranked with arson, and murder, and treason, and all these unnatural and ferocious acts which are evidence of a depravity of heart unfitting the individual to live in society. I am at a loss to conceive the reasons that operated upon the legislature to induce them to extend the benefit of clergy to the crime of bigamy. The man who bares his arm in the face of heaven and stabs his neighbor to the heart, forfeits his life to the offended laws.—Your crime entails upon society an amount of misery as great, and I cannot see why the punishment should be less. What are the feelings of all the parties involved, and above all, those of your fair victim, compared with the quiet of the grave?—Your crime deserves the full punishment provided by law, and a proper regard to the safety of the community requires it. It must therefore be severe and exemplary.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday the 27th ultimo, and adjourned on Thursday the 4th inst. There were about seventy ministers in attendance. The following is a list of the appointments:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.

James Jameison, P. E.

Raleigh, Sidney D. Bumpass.
Raleigh Circuit, William M. Jordan, B. T. Blake, sup.
Smithfield, Amos Wesley Jones.
Tar River, William H. Barnes, one to be supplied.
Granville, William Compton.
Hillsborough, James W. Jeter, James B. Alford.
Orange, Arthur F. Harris, Charles P. Jones.
Haw River, Robert C. Maynard, one to be supplied.
Pittsborough, Chapel Featherston.
Robert O. Burton, Agent for Randolph Macon College.
Charles M. F. Deems, Agent for the American Bible Society.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.

Peter Doub, P. E.

Salisbury and Rowan, Edgar L. Perkins.
Davidson, James L. Nicholson, Thales McDonald, sup.
Randolph, William M. Walsh, John W. Tinnin.
Stokes, Gaston E. Brown.
Patrick, John Wesley Lewis.
Surry, William W. Turner.
Wilkes, Henry Alspaugh.
Iredell, John P. St. Clair.
Mocksville, Philmer W. Archer.

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

Sam'l. S. Bryant, P. E.

Danville and Milton, William Carter.
Rockingham, W. W. Albea, John Rich.
Guilford, James D. Lumsden.
Greensborough, Ira T. Wyche.
Caswell, Henry Speck.
Person, William Anderson.
Halifax, Addison Lea, John Hank, sup.
Pittsylvania, John M. Hendrick.
Franklin, Alfred Norman.
Alleghany Mission, Junius W. Jackson.
Leasburg Academy, Lorenzo Lea.
James Reid, Agent for Greensborough Female College.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

Robert J. Carson, P. E.

Washington, David B. Nicholson.
Henderson, Hezekiah G. Leigh.
Roanoke, Thomas S. Campbell, Nathan Anderson.
Plymouth and Tarborough, John Tillett, one to be supplied.
Columbia, William S. Colson.
Mattamuskeet, Thompson Garrard.
Bath, Washington S. Chaffin.
Neuse, Nathan A. Honker.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke, John R. McIntosh.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.

William E. Pell, P. E.

Newbern, John E. Edwards, John T. Brame.
Snow Hill, Samuel Pearce.
Stantonsburg, Jeremiah Johnson.
Duplin, William W. Nesbit.
Sampson, Henry Gray.
Topsail, Cullen Pridgen.
Trent, Daniel Culbreth.
Straits, Richard I. Wynne.
Beaufort, Robert P. Bibb.
William W. Kone, Missionary to Oregon.

Next Conference to be held at Louisburg, Franklin county, North Carolina.

John W. Crocket, Esq., late member of Congress from Tennessee, was elected Attorney General for the 9th Judicial District, on the 20th ult., by the Legislature of that State.

Extensive Business.—The most extensive publishers in the world are Baron Cotta, of Austria, Mr. Reimer, of Berlin, and Mr. Brockhams, of Leipsic. The first employs four hundred editors, and the two last one hundred each.

At a called meeting of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, on Wednesday the 10th November, 1841, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, by Divine dispensation, our worthy and esteemed brother David Parker hath been taken from among us,

Be it Resolved, That in token of the great regard entertained for him, both as a Mason and as a man, by all with whom he was connected in the bonds of brotherhood, that the members of this Lodge do wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of our deceased brother, that they may be thus made aware of our sympathy with them under their melancholy bereavement.

Obituary.

Died, in this place, on Tuesday last, after an illness of three or four weeks, Col. David Parker, Merchant, in the 27th year of his age. Col. Parker had been engaged in business in this place about three years, and by his affable and gentlemanly demeanor and his diligent attention to his calling, had secured the esteem and confidence of the community. His virtues exhibited their brightness in all the relations of son, brother, husband, father, and friend; and it is a sweet consolation to those who mourn his departure, to know that he was not unmindful of his duty to his Maker—and that he had a good hope that he had made his peace with God through the intercession of Christ.

Died in this county, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. Frances Morrow, wife of Mr. William Morrow, Jur. aged about 21 years.

Notice.

THE second term of the School under the care of the subscribers will begin on Monday the 22d instant. A short vacation will be given during the holidays in the month of December.

H. H. PROUT.

November 8. 98- 2w

Law School.

THE undersigned propose to open a School for the instruction of Law Students in the town of Hillsborough, on the first of January next, provided a sufficient number shall apply to justify the effort. They deem it unnecessary to allude to the advantages to be derived from pursuing such studies in the seclusion of a quiet village, nor to those benefits which spring from the *association* of minds engaged in the same pursuits. In addition to the usual course of elementary instruction, they intend to add, by means of a Moot Court, some knowledge of the practice in the Courts of this state. Examinations will be made monthly, and written or oral instructions given as often as required. Eight students is the least number with which they can commence.

The usual fees for instruction will be required, and that for preparing a student to obtain a County Court licence will be demanded whether he remain long enough for that purpose or not.

FREDERICK NASH,
HUGH WADDELL.

Hillsborough, Nov 3. 97

☞ The Raleigh Register and Highland Messenger will insert the above once a week, four weeks.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of John Fogleman, deceased, on Wednesday the 17th day of November next, all the perishable property of the said deceased, consisting of

Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils,
One Wagon and Gear,
Set of Blacksmith's Tools, Steel, &c.

Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

N. B. On the same day, the Negroes belonging to said estate will be hired out until the 1st day of January.

HENRY FOGLEMAN, } *Adm'rs.*
JOHN S. FOGLEMAN, }

October 29. pb7—

Notice.

Aquilla Herndon's heirs } Petition for sale
ex parte. } of real estate.

IN this case it is ordered by the Court that the LAND whereon Late Aquila Herndon resided at the time of his death, be sold at the court house in Hillsborough, by the Clerk and Master in Equity, on Saturday the 4th day of December next, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the Master.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

November 3. 97- 5w

Notice.

THE undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M'VAY, deceased, late of Person county, in the state of North Carolina, hereby notify Jennet Nelson Winnifred Howard, Rebecca Davie, Elizabeth Cabert, and Sally Cabert, who are legatees under said will, and residents in some foreign parts; that they are requested to come forward and receive their legacies, as the said Executors are ready and desirous to close the business of the estate of their said testator.

M'VAY CHANDLER, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. YARBROUGH, }

Person county, Oct. 27. 96—

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Fall and Winter GOODS.

James Webb, jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public on very reasonable terms.

Their assortment consists of the latest style of Goods, and has been selected with much care. The following are comprised in the assortment:

Super wool-dyed Black CLOTH.
Do. Green do.
Do. Grey do.
Do. Black CASSIMERES
Fancy English do.
Paris Diamond do.
Valentia, Marino, and plain and figured Satin VESTINGS.
Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, &c &c.
Blue-black & black Gro de Swiss SILKS.
Wide black Gro Grain do.
Coloured Cheni do.
Coloured Satin De Rhones—a new and superior article for Ladies' dresses.
Bonnets and Ribbons—latest style.
Blankets, Shoes, Hats, Shot Guns, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c. &c.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves; and we flatter ourselves that we can please them both in the articles and the prices.

The stock has been purchased almost entirely for cash, and will be sold low for cash. Owing to the nature of the times, it is necessary that we should make some change in the nature of our business; consequently we shall decline making small accounts, and shall keep none except with our regular customers. By thus making it more of a cash business, we shall be able to furnish our customers with goods at cheaper rates.

☞ All accounts must be settled by the first of January in each year.

September 29. 92—

NEW GOOD, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Spencer & Strayhorn,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety,
CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.
VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.
SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.
Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "*to sell live, as well as to live*," we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

October 6. 93—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's farm, three miles south-west of Hillsborough, on Sunday the 29h of August, a Sorrel Mare MULE, large an well formed, with a diamond shaped blaze in the face. When last seen, she was near M'Cray's store, on the edge of Caswell. The mule was brought from Green county, Alabama, last spring, and may probably endeavor to return there. A reward of five dollars will be paid for her apprehension, or for such information as may lead to her recovery.

Address to

WM. CAMERON.

Hillsborough, N. C., Oct. 15. tf- 95

Atmospheric Vacuum Engine.—The Louisville Advertiser notices a new invention by a Mr. Lanning, of that city, which would be invaluable, if the principle could be successfully applied to the propelling of heavy machinery. It is an engine which is put into operation by atmospheric air, dispensing with boilers, water, and steam, and putting all danger of explosion out of the question. It is thus described:

"In its construction it is exceedingly simple. Two tubes, or chimneys, capable of bearing a pressure of fifteen pounds to the inch, are placed perpendicularly over a stove or furnace, from which a flue leads to each. The flues have valves at each end. A fire is lighted in the furnace, the blaze of which ascends into one of the chimneys, (the other being closed by the valves.) This rarifies the air, which rushes through a pipe into a common cylinder, and moves the piston. The action of the engine shuts the first flue, in which a vacuum is created, while the heat and propelling force are changed to the other, producing the reverse motion. Thus heated air is applied to the common engine in the same manner as steam. With a slight fire we saw the engine put in motion, and, though but a rough model and upon a small scale, it afforded sufficient power to drive a common fanning mill, or wheat cleaner, with considerable rapidity. It will require *less fuel* than is necessary in working a steam-engine, no water, nor boilers. We understand that the inventor has received liberal proposals already, from men of capital, who have confidence in its complete success."

An Elephant Mistaken for the Devil.—When Van Amburgh moves about from place to place, the large elephant is made to travel on foot, in the night, under the guidance of four East Indians, men of negro complexions in white dresses, three of whom ride on the animal's back, and one on his tusks. One night last week, as they were passing over Workshop Forest, the party came to a toll bar which was closed, whereupon one of them called "Gate!" when out came the toll keeper in his night cap to attend to the call; but, in observing the strange and unusual spectacle which presented itself to his drowsy eyes, instead of opening the gate, was so terrified that he ran back into the house, exclaiming, '*Devil's come at last!*' and fainted away. So terrified was the poor man, that for several days he was so ill as to be confined to his bed.

IT MAY SEEM RIGHT.

It may seem right to a man, to attempt to obtain a livelihood without industry and economy, but the end thereof is—hunger and rags.

It may seem right to a man, to live beyond his income, but the end thereof is—wretchedness and poverty.

It may seem right to a man, to be always trumpeting his own fame, but the end thereof is—his fame don't ex end very far.

It may seem right to a man, to be constantly slandering his neighbors, but the end thereof is—nobody believes any thing he says.

It may seem right to a man, to attempt pleasing every body, but the end thereof is—he pleases nobody.

It may seem right to a man, to take no newspapers, but the end thereof is—that man and his family are totally ignorant of the ordinary occurrences of the day.

It may seem right to a man, to obtain his news by borrowing or stealing of his neighbors, but the end thereof is—annoyance to his neighbors, and fraud upon the printer.

Mercantile Probity.—"Well," said an old gentleman, the other day, "I have been forty-seven years in business, and can say what very few can after such experience; in all that time, my friend, I never di-appointed but one single creditor."

"Bless me, what an example for our young mercantile community!" rejoined the person addressed; "what a pity that one time occurred! how was it?"

"Why," re-poned the old gentleman, "I paid the debt when it became due, and I never in all my life, saw a man so astonished as the creditor was."

Prisons of the Inquisition—Mis-Sedgwick says that the Prisons of the Inquisition, at Venice, are not more than six feet square, with mud-floors, and a grating a few inches in length, which opens into a gallery, into which the only ray of light that ever came, was from the torch of the Turnkey, when, once a day, he brought the Prisoner his food. The French, when they came to Venice, found a man in one of these cells, who had been there for fourteen years. They set him free, and carried him in procession through the grand Piazza. The poor wretch was struck blind from the excess of light, and died in two or three days.

A Striking Fact.—(From an East Indian correspondent) "In March last, as I was repairing to the native village of Bustom, to survey a bridge which was thrown across the road, on my route from the station of Jellasore, on crossing the Soubunreka river, my attention was attracted to a number of human skeletons, which lay scattered in various directions upon the white sands adjacent to the course of the stream. Upon inquiry, I learned that these unfortunate relics were the remains of pilgrims, who were on their road to the great pagoda at Juggernaut, and had been drowned two evenings before by means of a ferry boat sinking with them during a violent northwester. On my approaching several of these sad vestiges of mortality, I perceived that the flesh had been completely devoured from the bones by Pariah dogs, vultures, and other obscene animals. The only portion of the several corpses I noticed that remained entire and untouched, were the bottoms of the feet and the insides of the hands, and this extraordinary circumstance immediately brought to my mind that remarkable passage recorded in the 2d book of Kings, relating to the death and ultimate fate of Jezabel, who was, as to her body, eaten of dogs, and nothing remained of her but the "palms of her hands and the soles of her feet." The former narrative may afford a corroborative proof of the rooted antipathy that the dog has to prey upon the human hands and feet. Why such should be the case remains a mystery."

A Sheep-killing Dog cured—Judge Peters says he had a young dog, that mangled a sheep so badly as to cause its death, and he had the dog muzzled and tied to the dead sheep for a day and night, giving him at the same time a severe whipping. It gave the dog such a distate for mutton that he would never afterwards approach a sheep.

"Not for two Cowhidings"—A couple of gentlemen had a pretty big talk the other day in a store in N. York, which was concluded by one of them observing, "If you will step out into the street with me, I'll give you a cowhiding." "Oh, no," replied the other, laughing, "I wouldn't do it if you would give me two of them!"

Berkshire Boar.

MY full blooded Berkshire Boar HENRY CLAY, will render service for the use of such of my fellow farmers as may desire to obtain a cross of this fine breed of hogs, at five dollars each. The number will be limited, as he is very young. Henry Clay can be seen at any time by calling at my residence, one mile and a half south of Hillsborough.

HENRY K. WITHERSPOON.

October 11. 94

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber last Spring, a sorrel FILLY, about two years old. There are, I believe, a few white hairs mixed with sorrel in her face. I will give a reasonable satisfaction to any person who will give me such information that I may obtain her. Direct to Buffalo Hill Post Office, Orange county.

JAMES WALKER.

September 22. 92–

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Oange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1841.

Baxter Davis and wife—Petition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Strain, George Tate and Nancy his wife, James Freeland and Jane his wife, James Strain, William Strain, Jane E. Nelson, William B. Nelson, Catharine Nelson and Mary Nelson, children of Mary Nelson, who intermarried with David Nelson, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv $4 50 92–

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Jedediah Smith, ex'r of Peter Clark, dec'd vs. *The heirs at law of Peter Clark, dec'd* } Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Clark, Sally Weatherby and Anne Atkinson, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is ordered, that advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear before said Court, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer or demur to said petition, the petition will be heard ex parte as to them and judgment pro confesso rendered accordingly.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. $4 50 95–6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to November Term, 1841.

Thomas, Christian & Martha his wife, vs *Henry Marcum and Mica his wife and others* } Petition for partition of land.

THE foregoing petition was filed in my office the 15th day of October, 1841 when came the plaintiff Thomas Christian, and made affidavit in due form of law, that the defendants, Henry Marcum and Mica his wife, and Riley Vickers and Catharine his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; Publication is therefore made according to law, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Attest.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. $5 00. 95–6w

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52–

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16–

Piano Forte & Music STORE,
Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 83–

Chairs! Chairs!

THE subscribers have on hand one dozen of RUSH BOTTOM MAPLE CHAIRS, which they will sell cheap for Cash, or on a short credit. Call and see.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 21. 91–

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES, ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.

Good News for Children.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length dejections of slime and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old; two for one four years; three for eight years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning or every other morning until relieved.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious article; an unfailing remedy for lowness of spirits, nervous or sick headache, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.

☞ The above medicines are for sale by A. PARKS, *Agent.*

September 15. 90–

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Riband, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles, Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins,
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm-leaf Hats,
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes,
500 pounds Cotton Yarn,
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,

and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71–6m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55–

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Oange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term. 1841.

Gabriel B. Lea v Nathaniel B Stewart.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case has left the country; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that the plaintiff has levied on his interest in the lands of Charles Stewart, deceased, adjoining the lands of Allen Compton and others, and that application will be made at the next term of this Court for an order of sale.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv $4 00 92–6w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 73–

Received this Day,
and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Coperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 16. 77–

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoe ees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers,
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29 70–

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates,
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers,
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice,
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines,
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds,
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair,
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches,
A handsome assortment of Toys,
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70–

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Oan ge o unty.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Mary Jane Stoobrook, &c. v. Thomas J. Faddis } Original attachment levied on land, and J. S. Smith summoned as garnishee.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Thomas J. Faddis is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks in succession, for said Faddis to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead to said suit, or judgment will be entered by default against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 93 6w

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and remarkable action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22–

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES.

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams,
Do. Drop Deta, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Erminets,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird eye Diaper,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70–

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of the world to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the CHRISTIAN DEATH, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dead pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by perseverance in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of BRANDRETH MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sheluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48–12m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Martha Lynn, vs Henry Marcum and wife, and others. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and Riley Vickers and wife Catharine, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Attest,

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price of adv $4 50. 92–6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1841.

Collet Campbell v. Edward Turner and others.

THIS case coming on to be heard it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that Edward Turner, one of the defendants in this cause, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte as to him.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 00 92 6w

Just Received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 7. 89–

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 81–

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.